

THE DAILY  
Pacific Commercial AdvertiserBe just and fear not:  
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be  
Thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's.

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1888.

With the present issue of the DAILY ADVERTISER it passes into new hands. The Gazette Company have, as has been stated elsewhere, purchased the ADVERTISER, which they will hereafter publish in connection with the weekly Gazette, and as a substitution for the Daily. The change in the management will be accompanied by a change in the policy and position of the paper. Although we do not consider ourselves in any way committed to any previous expression of opinion in either journal, yet the two papers will continue to present an independent criticism of public men and affairs from what will probably be essentially the same point of view as that which the Gazette has expressed for many years past.

Perhaps the present is not an inopportune occasion to indicate the general lines upon which the Gazette and ADVERTISER will proceed. We shall advocate 1. The economical administration of public affairs. This is not intended as a glittering generality, for we proceed at once to the corollary, viz.: the necessity of abolishing the island governorships, as well as every other useless means of dissipating the public funds. 2. The conduct of the civil service on strictly business principles. There should be no removals except for cause. No party or partisan consideration should be allowed the least weight in appointments or removals. 3. The conservation of the political privileges already secured, with a view to their future extension.

The Gazette and ADVERTISER pledges itself to support these views to the best of its ability, and it will support no one who does not in its opinion represent them. There are, of course, other topics on which we shall formulate a policy as occasion arises. We have purposely confined ourselves here to the statement of a political creed broad enough to unite all the genuine lovers of reform. It is of infinite importance just now that the Reform Party should be reminded of what unites it and makes it essentially one, before individuals begin to fall out over matters of detail.

The foregoing brief confession of faith will suggest to every one of any intelligence in just what sense we profess and strive to be independent. Our independence is as to men, organized parties, particular Cabinets. Independence as to ideas, measures, principles, the independence of vanity or indifference, is something to which we neither pretend nor aspire. On the contrary, the Gazette and ADVERTISER is heart and soul with the Reform movement, and pledges itself to every measure which will in its opinion tend to carry out the spirit or contribute to the success of that movement.

The huge sensation which Mr. Bowen's little find made last week, gives no signs of subsiding. The lawyers are at it now, and we believe they stand the best chance of getting it finally. Almost everyone will file a claim. There are Mr. Bradley's heirs, eager for the fray, with two rocks to plant their feet on; first, ownership of the soil and all that it contains down to the very bowels of the earth, and second, evidence that it was Mr. Bradley's own special plant. Then comes the sovereign, whoever that may be, claiming property in all mines, gold, silver, and by implication greenbacks also, as they are merely the legal representatives of gold. But who is the sovereign? Perhaps a year ago it might have been easy to answer that question, but now we prudently reserve any opinion as long as the great suit of the Minister of the Interior vs. the Kamehameha Trustees is pending. One sees the hungry eyes of His Majesty's assignees on one side, and the representatives of an impetuous Government on the other, all claiming their rights (and other people's, too). Last of all comes the unfortunate finder, also, the source of all the bother, with the most threadbare claim of all. Rumor says now that he remembers burying the treasure twice (evidently a lawyer has joggled his memory). There are a good many big fees in \$7,000, as well as a great deal of law, and the law will probably last as long as the fees do.

The country has never waited with a more general expectation and interest for a Legislative session than it has devoted to the one which begins this morning. That is no miracle, for there has been in the latter history of this country no more important gathering, unless we except that of the very same body, last year. The public prosperity depends largely on the conduct of this body. If they are intelligent, public spirited and united, it is not unreasonable to hope that the public credit, reputation and solidity will be completely restored. If they are miserably divided, short-sighted or cynical, everything which the 30th of last June gained bids fair to be lost, and the country will simply relapse into the old unspeakable

bad condition. We do not care to be mired in that slough again.

No Government at all is infinitely to be preferred to Government on the plan which has been followed in these islands for so many years past. It is the simple duty of the Legislature to see that there is no return to the old conditions. If it is successful in that, it will be successful on the whole, even though not a single clause in our somewhat hastily drawn constitution be altered, nor a single new reform be carried through. Deficient and imperfect as our new political arrangements may seem when considered from an ideal point of view, they are yet, in spite of every deduction, not merely excellent in themselves, but an immense advance on what we have had. They are excellent in themselves, because they contain the principles of constitutional government, because they refer the essential power to its only true source, the popular will. Our constitution does not express the idea without some limitations, it is true, but no one ever succeeded yet in perfectly embodying the true political idea in any constitution or scheme of government, although speculative thinkers have been at it from Plato to Sir Thomas More, and practical statesmen and men of affairs from Solon and Lycurgus to Hamilton and Jefferson.

Let us not be understood as advocating the policy of standing still or remaining weakly content with what has been accomplished. We are only trying to indicate a solid ground of union on which the Reform party can all rest in spite of endless difference of opinion as to individual measures. We have not a grain of respect for the unanimity which comes from the lack of convictions, the peace ingloriously purchased by the sacrifice of principles. On the contrary, we are trying to show that unanimity is only obtainable by and through a common principle. There is salvation in that and that only. A house divided against itself cannot stand, and if the men who carried the Revolution through are going to lose sight of every common interest and conviction because they cannot agree on temperance or Chinese legislation, there is no hope of any further political progress; there is little enough of keeping what has already been gained. A solid front against everyone who does not believe in government by the people, in economical administration, in a prohibitive tariff on furs and feathers—and we are safe. Beelzebub is the Prince of the powers of this world, and like the English, he never knows when he is beaten.

If the conditions thus indicated—the uniting on a common basis, the making a common front against a common foe—can be realized, we may confidently hope for a great deal more than merely keeping what we have got. There are evils enough crying to every one with ears and demanding to be remedied. We may dare to hope for a great deal of legislation of the remedial sort, such as new provisions for the purity of elections, for some legislation of a more positive sort, and perhaps for some further changes in the constitution. No doubt some changes in the constitution are eminently to be desired, and should be effected as soon as may be without postponing more pressing measures, and without endangering the political stability of the country.

## ENCROACHING WAVES.

## A Big Tide at Waikiki—Damage to Property.

The little Kona which swept over the town Saturday evening has been ruinous enough at Waikiki. The strong west wind blew in a furious tide which attacked the beautiful terrace in front of Mr. W. W. Hall's elegant property and entirely demolished it. The plank work which built up the makai side was all washed away in a body, and was rescued by some of the heroic denizens and tied to Mr. Hall's raft. Great masses of turf were hollowed out, resulting in a collapse and disappearance. One after another the line of fine young cocoanuts was undermined and fell with a crash into the water. It was an inspiring sight to see that public dignitary, the President of the Legislature, and a fair young lady personally engaged in the rescue of one of the trees from the avaricious billows. She furnished the head and the hands and both claimed salvage. The destruction in front of Mr. Afong's place was even more thoroughgoing. His solid cement parapet was all broken and thrown down. There are great stones half buried in the sand. The steps are separated from the walk, only loose blocks of cement lying between. Two splendid cocoanuts have dipped their branches in the water and the whole row is threatened. The tower which stands on the very edge of the beach (a most romantic tower into which we confess having surreptitiously stolen) is half undermined and seems marked by the sea for its own. The whole place looks like the scene of an earthquake. We chronicle these events with the utmost regret, for the injury to these beautiful homes is really a public misfortune.

## U. S. Half Dollar 1853.

Mr. Editor:—For the information of your correspondent who desires to know the value of a U. S. silver half dollar of 1853—would state that the premium is only given for the coin having no arrows as there are two kinds of half dollars of 1853, 1838 and 1853. The premium is on 1838 with no letters on the edge, on 1838 with the letter O between bust and date, and on 1853 on the one having no arrows at the side of date and no rays on back of eagle, the premium is from \$8 to \$12.

HERBERT ADAMS,  
P. O. Box 441.  
May 26th.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

## Mr. Hartwell's Views.

Mr. Editor:—Believing the enclosed communication contains matter of such importance to the public as to be worthy of publication, I would ask space for it in your paper.

A prominent citizen of Maui remarked to me recently that Mr. Hartwell was not himself unless he was conservative. He evinces an earnest desire for a good government, and a careful recognition of the rights of all. No citizen who enjoys the benefits of an enlightened, liberal government ought to be satisfied without giving something in return, yielding a cheerful and hearty support.

The administration of the government at this time, I believe, compels respect and confidence. However wide we may differ on questions of public policy, yet we are bound to believe that the present conduct of affairs is a vast improvement on the old. We must not drift back to the old thing, which made every honest and intelligent man blush.

Don't let us forget what we were less than a year ago, or to appreciate the new order of things. Each and every citizen should be mindful of the duty of holding up the hands of our faithful public servants. I think that radical changes in our government should not be made for the present, except with the utmost care and deliberation. Too much legislation will not add to the public confidence.

GOODALE ARMSTRONG.

Wailuku, May 20.

HONOLULU, April 3, 1888.

To Mr. Goodale Armstrong, Wailuku, Maui.

DEAR SIR:—I am delighted to learn that the voters of this country—beginning with Maui—mean to assume their proper responsibility under the present form of government. There was no sort of use formerly in public discussion of public affairs, as long as the King had the power under the so-called constitutional forms, to do precisely as pleased the easily influenced mind of His Majesty. But now that the power has passed out of his hands, never to return, it is essential that the brains and wealth of the country see to it that the political power which is thus set free, be properly distributed, and its exercise by different departments of government properly guarded and checked.

You and I were born and bred in a country which started off with a strong, highly cultivated and intelligent self-governing people. Our ancestors went from their English homes which were dear to them, to seek in the savage wilderness for the blessings of liberty. They founded as nearly an ideal Commonwealth as the world ever saw, and notwithstanding the flood of European immigration, bringing the ignorant, debased, wealth-hating and yet wealth-seeking crowds of voters, to pollute the very fountains of civil liberty, still we all have faith in the permanent and general prosperity.

But in seeking to establish here a self-governing commonwealth, under the monarchical form, which I think was wisely retained, we must bear in mind that we have not the same material which made up the British American Colonies. We have here many Hawaiian, Portuguese, and Asiatic elements, which are unused to self-government and which only to a limited extent will for many years be capable of self-government. The intelligence of the country must devote itself then to working out a system of government, by which political power shall be safely distributed, and used in such manner as fairly to distribute all the burdens of taxes, to develop the national resources without doing harm to any class or nationality, and to cause the laws to be honestly, impartially, and effectively administered. All this may be called useless generalizing or theorizing; but it is not. We cannot ignore facts, if we would.

Now the attempt and intention of those who sincerely took part in the Revolution, to make the King merely the ornamental and representative head of the nation, somewhat like the position of the English Sovereign, was all right, and based on correct political reasoning. It was the only thing to do, if Hawaii is to remain an independent nation. But much remains yet to do. I think it wise to adhere to the new Constitution with scrupulous care, to amend it slowly and cautiously, as experience may justify and require.

The turn which the veto question took was a disappointment to many, myself among them. But I am not now prepared to advise an amendment of the Constitution by which to secure, beyond doubt, the control of the veto power with the Cabinet. I think it would be well to amend the Constitution so that two-thirds of a quorum of the House—and not two-thirds of all the elective members—can override a veto. This would give the Legislature sufficient control over its own enactments, and also secure that later second consideration of its bills which is not required by the present system of a one-house assembly.

I also am inclined to think that Ministers should be elected members of the House of Nobles, so as to require them to go directly before some electoral district, and defend their course and policy. This is the English method, and I see no reason why it would not work well here. But it ought to be carefully considered. In the above mentioned amendments are made, I think that the calling of the Legislature between its biennial Sessions may properly rest with the Ministry.

As for the Governors, most of my friends thought they were a useless force. They reasoned well that if the outer districts could get on as they have done, with the functionaries which have been appointed of late years, they could get on with none. They also deemed that the country is too small for such a complicated official system as it has had, and that the beginning of reduction of offices would well be made with Governors.

I think, notwithstanding those facts, that a well regulated gubernatorial system, with men required to give substantial bonds, elected in each gubernatorial district, for a definite term subject to removal for cause by the Legislature, and placed in general charge of the assessment and collection of taxes, roads and bridges, and the administration of the local affairs of their respective districts, would not only well repay the outlay, but secure far better results in every way than are obtainable without such system. The people must become used to the suffrage. The qualifications of electors for governors should be the same as for

election of Nobles. This, in my view, would tend to a good beginning of local self-government.

Chinese immigration, or, and I think preferably, Japanese immigration seems to be requisite for carrying on the sugar industry on which almost exclusively the revenue and resources of this nation depend. I think a large proportion of females ought to be required to come with the men, in order to avoid the startling dangers of an exclusively male population of that class. It seems unfortunately to be true, that intelligent skilled labor is not available for sugar production. Asiatics are more tractable, more readily held under the laws, if fairly and impartially made and administered, than are Europeans of the same grade in society.

Retrenchment of public expenses sounds well; if it means honest and intelligent expenditure of the public funds, it is what must be insisted on; if it means smaller outlays for public and worthy objects, it is unwise and impracticable. We ought to have much larger appropriation for public education, especially for industrial schools. The teachers ought to be better paid and of a higher grade of ability than many of them are. The Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian and Portuguese ought to be taught English free of charge.

The difficulty in remodeling the judiciary, so as to have a Supreme Appellate Court composed of judges who decide questions of law which lower Courts, and not one of themselves, have passed on, is in the scant available material for new judges. But I hope that this object, which is really very desirable, may yet be attained. The same difficulty applies on nearly all of the islands, in securing for each island a resident circuit judge of legal ability and character sufficient for holding jury trials, and deciding all matters in equity, admiralty, probate and law, which come before him originally or on appeal. And yet that is an end to be attained when practicable. Such a resident judge could correct many of the abuses which are believed to prevail with ignorant and often corrupt magistrates.

I have kept for the last, your enquiry concerning the temperance question, and restricting liquor licenses outside of Honolulu. The people in the outer districts ought to be able to govern themselves and decide for the best, whether to have such licenses.

I think the sale and use of bad liquors ought to be controlled. High license fees with large bonds required of the licensees, would lessen the number of liquor shops or saloons, and make it easier to detect and punish abuses or violations of a law framed so as to restrict liquor selling and public drinking. This, I am afraid, is as far as public sentiment will now go.

I have written the above in much haste in the press of office duties. It may or may not contain things worthy of general thought and discussion; but it is one kind of contribution which I think every man of intelligence owes to the country in which he lives. You are free to make such use of it as you think fit, and it is utterly immaterial to me whether you keep it private or not.

But keep up public discussion. The old New England Lyceum and Town Meeting were the best educators of the people. There is no reason why we should not have this benefit here.

Sincerely yours,

ALFRED S. HARTWELL.

## THE BASEBALL MATCH.

## A One-Sided Game—Honolulu 17, HAWAII 4.

The first baseball match of the season between two of the old clubs took place at Makiki on Saturday, when the Honolulu and the Hawaii Clubs contested the honors. There was not so large an audience as usual, but still a goodly crowd watched the play from first to last. Parker, who had pitched for the Honolulu for seven years, having fallen out with them, was taken by the Hawaiis in exchange for Meek. This was a great gain for the Honolulu, but the contrary for the Hawaii club. Parker was a good pitcher in his time, but his former comrades have become thoroughly up to his play, as they showed on Saturday by batting him with general facility. On the other hand, Meek effectively baffled his own club associates with remarkably clever pitching, as well as throwing them out at first base with unerring precision and watching all the bases with the vigilance of a veteran. The Honolulu, moreover, evinced the superiority, in all respects, which was to have been expected from their frequent practice and match games during the two seasons in which their opponents' organization has been dormant. In consequence of these conditions, as the score below testifies, the game was a losing one for the Hawaiis throughout:

## HONOLULU.

NAMES.	T.	R.	B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wodehouse, c.	7	4	3	3	9	1	1
Lucas, g. s. b.	5	1	0	2	1	1	1
Whitney, 2d b.	6	3	0	0	1	3	1
Markham, 1st b.	6	4	5	5	12	2	0
Lucas, a. r. f.	6	0	3	6	0	0	0
Cat, c.	6	0	2	3	0	0	0
Low, c. f.	6	1	1	1	1	0	0
Moore, 3d b.	6	2	3	4	2	0	2
Meek, p.	6	0	0	0	1	9	1
Total.....	55	17	19	24	27	16	6

## HAWAII.

NAMES.	T.	R.	B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Kala,.....	5	1	0	0	8	7	0
Kahai,.....	5	0	0	0	2	0	3
Deshai,.....	5	0	0	0	2	0	3
Phillip,.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	4
Moehouna,.....	4	0	0	0	5	0	1
Boat,.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Bright,.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	2
Parker,.....	4	0	0	0	1	5	2
Lualaba,.....	4	0	1	2	1	1	0
Total.....	39	4	4	5	27	13	12

## SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Honolulu.....	2	0	1	0	3	3	5	3	0-17
Hawaii.....	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	-4

Passed balls—Wodehouse 5, Moehouna 2. Wild pitches—Meek 2, Parker 2. Hit by pitcher—Moore. Stolen bases—Honolulu 6, Hawaiis 1. Earned runs—Honolulu 6, Hawaiis 1. Two base hits—A. Lucas 3, Oat 1, Moore 1, Lualaba 1. Struck out—Oat 2, Low 1, Meek 1, Boat 2, Moehouna 1. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—D. E. Boardman. Scorer—J. W. Winter.

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